

Please amend page 15, last paragraph beginning on page 16, to read:

Q2
Fig. 4 is a schematic representation to show a nozzle arrangement formed on the recording head 10 shown in Fig. 3. As seen in the figure, in the ink jet recording apparatus 1 of the invention, the recording head 10 is formed with five rows (five groups) of nozzles 11 and the nozzles 11 are nozzle orifices belonging to three color groups for jetting three color inks of cyan (C), magenta (M), and yellow (Y), nozzle orifices belonging to a first black group (BK1) for jetting black ink on the monochrome recording and stopping jetting ink drops on the color recording, and nozzle orifices belonging to a second black group (BK2) for jetting black ink on the color recording and on the monochrome recording. The nozzle orifices corresponding to cyan (C), magenta (M), yellow (Y), and the second black group (BK2) are arranged on the same lines with spacing of 1/180 inches; the nozzle orifices belonging to the first black group (BK1) are formed at 1/360-inch shift positions from the nozzle orifices.

Please amend page 17, first full paragraph, to read:

Q3
The basic operation in the print controller 40 thus configured is similar to that of the ink jet recording apparatus in the related art; as shown in Fig. 6, record information created with the printer driver 96 installed in the personal computer is input to the printer via various interfaces for each page (step ST10). At this time, the one-page record information is stored as data in the input buffer 44A formed in the DRAM by automatically switching the interfaces (step ST20). Next, the control section (CPU) executes command analysis on the data stored in the input buffer 44A one byte at a time and determines whether the data is record data or a record processing command (step ST30).